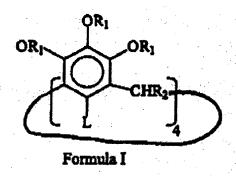
## In the claims:

1. (Currently amended) Compounds of formula I



wherein the compounds are not fully alkylated, in that at least one R<sub>1</sub> group is H and the remainder remaining entire 11 or fewer of 11 R<sub>1</sub> groups are CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>K; R<sub>2</sub> is



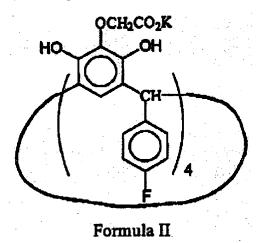
and L is H.

2. (Original) A compound of formula I as claimed in claim 1 where 4 to 8 of  $R_1$  are  $CH_2CO_2K$ , the remaining  $R_1$  substituents are H,  $R_2$  is



and L is H.

3. (Original) A compound of formula II



- 4. (Currently amended) A mixture of compounds of formula I of claim 1, wherein the compounds having have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of R<sub>1</sub> groups that are CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>K independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture.
- 5. (Cancelled).
- 6. (Cancelled).
- 7. (Previously amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 8. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a mixture of compounds according to claim 4, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

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- 9. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 or a mixture as claimed in claim 4, together with an anti-viral agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 10. (Cancelled).
- 11. (Previously amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I of claim 1, comprising the steps of
  - (i) reacting aldehyde with HCl and resorcinol;
  - (ii) reacting the product from step (i) with potassium carbonate and ethylbromoacetate in acetone; collecting reaction product and treating with aqueous HCl;
  - (iii) reacting product from step (ii) in ethanol with KOH.
- 12. (Previously amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3.
- 13. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of a mixture of compounds of formula I of claim 1 having wherein the compounds have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of  $R_1$  groups that are  $CH_2CO_2K$  independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture.
- 14. (Currently amended) A method of treatment of viral infection comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutically effective amount of at least one compound of formula I of claim 1 or formula II of claim 3 or a mixture of compounds of formula I having wherein the compounds have different degrees of alkylation in that the number of

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 $R_1$  groups that are  $CH_2CO_2K$  independently ranges from 1 to 11 for each compound in the mixture, together with an anti-viral agent.

15. (Currently amended) A method of treatment according to any one of claims 9 12 to 11 14 wherein the viral infection is HIV-1 infection.

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